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PRISENTS FOR PREMIUM STAMPS

GOVERNOR LEARY'S ROLE

The Island of Guam Under Ameri can Jurisdiction.

Lieutenant Spenr Tells of the Expulsion of Certain Priests and the Enforcement of the Marriage Law -Much Work Yet to Be Done-Ridding the Island of Superstition.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25,-"King" Leary's rule in the Island of Guam, with its 10,000 dark-skinned inhabitants and its Spanish traditions, has been remarkably successful, judging from stories told by travelers who have recently come from that lotos-eating land. He has won the respect and good will of the natives by his uniform kindness, and his daily efforts to improve their condition, moral and political, have been accepted in good faith. During his six months' residence in the island Captain Leary has accomplished a marvelous amount of work.

The corrupt and grasping governors of Spain and ignorant priests, who for a century have systematically robbed the natives and ruled by force and superstition, have been swept from the island. The marriage rite, long ago fallen into disuse, has been re-established. The old Spanish laws have been overhauled and revised so as to meet existing conditions. Thrift and sobriety are not only encouraged but required of the natives. Schools and hospitals have been established on the island, and public works projected that will give employ-ment to all who may need or dezire it. These things have all been brought about so gradually that the natives have not felt that radical changes have been forced upon

them by the new Government.

An excellent insight into Governor Leary's rule may be gained from the observations of Lieut, Roscoe Spear, a naval officer who left New York with Captain Leary in the Yosemite several months ago, and who returned to the United States on the naval transport Solace, landing here a few days ago. Lieutenant Spear speaks in the highest terms of Captain Leary's work in Guam.

A Difficult Task. "It has been a difficult task," said Lieuenant Spear, "to break down superstitions and overthrow traditions that have been in force for nearly a century, and to teach the people the meaning of 'honesty' in government. But even in so short a time government. But even in so short a time Governor Leary has accomplished this, and so gradually, too, that the natives seem to take it as a matter of course. The old Spanish Government was corrupt in the extreme, and robbed the people without scruple. The priests did their share, ruling by superstition. We drove three of them off the island, leaving only one a worthy old native priests or this one, a worthy old native priest, or chi-morro," Padre Jones, who alone command-ed the respect of the people. I understand that the extiled priests are trying hard to get back, but the people do not want

"Ridding the Island of superstition was the first step, and then the Governor turned his attention to the reconstruction of society. He resurrected the marriage rite and enforced it. It was popular. For a time we had a run on weddings—as many as forty or fifty in a single night. One of the requirements for securing a icense was that the man should first show his ability to support a wife; he must have a house and cocoanut grove, a pig and a dozen chickens, and must acknowledge his willingness to work. Under the old regime if a man accumulated any personal property it was usually claimed by the Governor or priests, so that the natives preferred not to work.

Holidays Cut Down. "The natives accepted the new condiions without a murmur, and then the Governor took another step. Under Spanish rule about every other day was a feast day, given up to fun and frolic, and no one might work. Governor Leary cut down the number of feast days about onehalf by a public decree, and will probably make another cut before the year is out. The overhauling of the old Spanish laws hard work, but it has been done. Lieuten-ant Stafford assisted the Governor ma-

terially in this work. Then a scale of taxes was arranged—not heavy taxes, but sufficient to teach the natives that they have some share in the government and some responsibility. A collector of customs—a native—has been appointed, and fifteen native guards do police duty throughout the island. "While the Governor was working out these local reforms we on the Yosemite were not permitted to be idle. First we made a complete survey of the harbor and found it deep enough for any ship

affoat. It is somewhat exposed to the southern monsoons, but that fault can be corrected by building a breakwater at no great expense. The main trouble is that great expense. The main from its that the reef, a mile from shore, prevents ves-sels from getting in close, and the water between the reef and shore line is shallow, except for a few deep holes. It will probably be recommended that for the present a channel be cut through the coral into one of the inner pools or basins, which will be cut out for a sip. The wharf will have to be built out to that point, where coal bunkers will probably be erected.

"A beard of officers was conversed on the "A board of officers was convened on the ship about Christmas time and made many recommendations, which were forwarded to Washington a fortuight ago. One recommendation is for a coaling station. The Governor has asked for an ice plant, a dredge, sawmill, tools, and horses or mules. He is eager to begin work. Lumber for barracks and all that sort of thing will be needed. I believe that the ice plant has already been sent by the supply steamer

"It is likely that a new town will be built on the barbor. The present capital and principal town is five miles up the a long, bot, and dusty five too. We used to travel it in bullock carrie or on the backs of ragged little ponies. The Governor aports a carriage, imported rom Manila, drawn by two Filipino ponie He lives in the eld palace, at the capital but has partially rebuilt the place and nade it attractive. Sewerage and water

have been put in. He keeps a native guard of 125 men. The Labor Problem.

"The labor problem will, I fear, be a difficult one to solve. The natives cannot be relied upon, and the climate is too hot for white men. The Government ought to import a lot of Japanese coolies and horses

"An important piece of work now under way is a survey of the island. We could not complete it with our small boats, and the Yosemite is too large. Probably the Ranger, or some survey boat of her size, will be sent down from here to complete the work. The present surveyor-general of the island is an ex-Spanish officer, who married a native woman. He and another ex-officer, who lives there, will take the eath of allegiance to the United States, Excellent work has been done by Dr. Leach, surgeon of the Yosemite, and his two assistants, Drs. Grunwell and Stone two assistants, Drs. Grunwell and Stone who have established hospitals in variou who have established hospitals in various parts of the island. Dr. Stone is the quarantine officer. The Island is healthful, but, of course, any disease that be ones epidemic among the natives is fatal. Typhoid fever there is generally malignant. We had a run of it among the seamen on the Yosemite, and lost four men.

"The natives are pleasant and mild man-

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nered. They are fond of music and dancing. In the latter pastime they are exper at the Spanish Iandango, but waltz well, too. They are fond of drinking, but the Governor has prohibited the manufacture or sale of any kind of intoxicating beverage. On the sly, they make a liquor from

the sap of the cocoanut tree, known tuba, but it is not bad stuff.

"The Guam people have a unique ma rlage festival. On the day set for the wedding the friends of the bride gather at her home and those of the bridegroom at his, and at both places dancing is kept up m noon until long after midnight. parties come together about 4 a, m and proceed to the church, where the ceremony is performed. The newly married couple then lead the way to their new bome, where dancing is again kept up until long after midday."

IN THE HOTEL CORRIDORS.

Hon, Joseph H. Manley, of Augusta, Me. Chairman of the sub-cor rangements of the Republican National Campaign Committee, is at the Arlington from Philadelphia, accompanied by his son and daughter. He is at the Capital to confer with Senator Hanna, who failed to go to the Quaker City with the committee. to act upon the plans for the Convention in June, having wired the other members that the Porto Rican bill was occupying all of

"I have approved of the plans which will turn the main building of the recent National Export Exposition into the convention hall," said Mr. Manley last night, 'and think it will make a splendid auditorium, with space for everybody and com-fort for those who must have it. I believe that the citizens of Philadelphia will have little trouble in raising the remaining \$30,-000, which will complete the \$100,000 of fered to the campaign fund. Mayor Ash-bridge has the matter in hand and will manage it successfully. As to the nominee for Vice President, I have nothing to say as to the candidates, Pennsylvania might-put forward a good candidate, as there is plenty of timber in that State."

Charles T. Schoen, President of the Pressed Steel Car Company, of Pittsburg. was at the Raleigh last night en route to the Smoky City from Europe, where he has been traveling for the past few months to advance the interests of his company, and has entered into negotiations with English, German, French, Russian, and Italian capitalists. "Pressed steel cars ar : coming into use on all of the railroads on the Continent," said he, "and it is a fact that we can make them here cheaper and ship them to Europe at better rates than the operators can get over there American enterprise and ingenuity, to gether with our products, enable Americans to compete and meet home competi tion in every line, and American proare regarded as being superior to all others."

"The latest in Chicago is a fish trust, said Capt. Emil A. Kirk, of the Windy City, at Chamberlin's last night, "but you must not confuse this fisheries combination with the Chicago River, as it will not depend upon this stream for a supply. The new Sany octopus is now being capitalized for \$6,000,000, largely by Western pro-moters. It will be called the North Amer-ican Fisheries Company and expects to have the market all to itself within a few months. The underwriters do not seem to have become frightened by the fearful colhave become frightened by the fearful collapse of the Menhaden Fish Trust, which was no sooner organized than the finny was no sconer organized than the finny agitators organized a sub-marine antitrust league and refused to be netted by the corporation boats, but gave themselves into the seines of the independent fishers This broke that trust and it is now in the hands of receivers. Perhaps the new organization will hire spellbinders to har-angue the fish from the vessels and con-vert them into good Republicans so that they will see good in thenevolent assimlation' and allow themselves to be assim

Major E. R. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville Banner," and the man who Concern South in the war claim suit to recover \$250,000, is at the Arlington from
Neshville, Tenn. Major Stahlman attained
some fame through the book concern care,
and after winning it received a check for
\$25,600 as his fee. He is in the cay att unding to some legal maiters, and is avcompanied by James A. Gray, also of Nash-

night that the people of the island were still waiting anxiously for all the good things promised by the Administration and were grumbling over present conditions. None of the good promises had been made good, he declared, and the presence of Americans was not enough to cause great rejoicing while the people starved.

The Hotel Wellington will close its doorconight after a lease of life extending over thirty years. Notice has been served un the guests of the proposed action, and these are hunting new quarters. No reason is given for the move, but it was stated some time, and L. M. Fitch, who has oper ated the house for the past three years than run it at a loss. The Wellington wa started in 1870 as Welcker's Hotel. In 1884, when Mr. Welcker died, the property wa taken up by T. H. Felter, and three year ago L. M. Fitch took charge. Among thos ago L. M. Frien toos charge. Among more who will hunt new quarters are Representatives Terry of Arkansas, Norton of Ohio McCulloch of Arkansas, De Graffenreid of Texas, Fitzpatrick of Kentucky, Brundidge of Arkansas, and Barney, Dahle Davidson, and Jenkins of Wisconsin.

Prof. Charles T. Alexander, superin tendent of the Waco, Tex., public schools is at the National from that city. in the Capital on a pleasure trip and will emain until Wednesday.

Dr. J. H. McClelland, of Pittsburg, Paand Dr. T. Frank Smith and Dr. G. G. Shelton, of New York, are at the Shore ham arranging for the annual convention of the Association of Homeopathic Physi cians, to be held in this city in June. About 599 prominent physicians from all over the country will be in attendance. and it is proposed to make the meeting the largest and most important in the the largest and most important history of the organization.

H. C. Fahnestock, the New York banker and broker who has figured conspicuously in several large deals recently, is at the Arlington from Manhattan enjoying a brief

Hon. Jesse Spaulding, formerly Colle to of the Port of Chicago, Ill., is at the Arington on a political errand. He will confer with several of the members of the Illinois delegation in Congress, and will remain here about a week.

John E. Mu'holland, an official of the Batchelder Pheamatic Tube Company, is at the Shoreham, from New York, en rout o Chicago. He stated last night that he had just returned from Europe, where he watched the methods for handling mail in use there, and is confident that within a few years the tube system will be used in every large city in the United States

Smith-Rothschild Nuptinis. Miss Belle Smith, of this city, an amuel Rothschild, a well-known merchant, were married last night at 8 o'clock at 815 Tenth Street northwest. A large number of friends of the bride and groom were present, and, after the ceremony, partic ated in a wedding supper. Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild will take an extended

THE SOCIAL REFORM UNION

Rev. Dr. Kent's Sunday Morning Sermon at the People's Church.

The History of Its Origin-Its Aim and Method-The Platform - The Hope of its Promoters for the Betterment of the Condition of the Masses-The Buffalo Conference.

The subject of the Rev. Dr. Kent's sernon at the People's Church, in Typographical Temple, yesterday morning was "The Social Reform Union-Its Aim and Method." Dr. Kent said;

"The Social Reform Union is one of the ractical results of what is known as the Buffalo conference. This conference was held from June 28 to July 4, 1899. I will state briefly how it came to be called; the object of these who called it; the earnest character but divergent views of the men invited, and the great importance of the work accomplished.

"Private conferences held by Rev. B. F. Mills and a few friends in 1896 and 1897, for the purpose of discussing social and political subjects, proved so interesting, and eemed so full of promise to Mr. Elivreed Pomeroy, that he was greatly disappointed to find that none was called for 1898. He determined, if possible, to revive the interest and have one held on a larger scale. in 1899. Mr. N. O. Nelson, of St. Louis, approved the suggestion, and together they ured the promise of help from Mayor Jones, of Toledo. Mr. James H. Ferris, of Jollet, III.; Rev. B. F. Milis, and Edwin D. Mend, editor of the "New England Magazine," were also interested, and the six constituted themselves a business commit tee to plan and organize the conference. This was no holiday task, it was important that every phase of reform should be represented in the conference, and equally important that the men representing each phase should be able to present its claims in a candid, courteous, and forceful manner. The selection of such men required a vast amount of delicate and diplomatic corre spondence, referendum votes of the com-mittee being taken on all points. During the season of 1898 the names of seventy-one men and women of prominence were secured, who agreed to act as an invitation

or general committee.
"Mr. Pomercy was made secretary of the Business Committee, and its only officer. All invitations were issued through him. if any member of the Business Commit tee objected to a particular person being invited, the invitation was not sent until voted on and approved by the Business Committee. Four qualifications were required of all who were invited. First, they must be progressive; then they must be sincere, courteous, and able. Having these qualifications the committee did not care what they believed positically, eco-nomically, or religiously. Three hundred and eighty-six persons actually attended

subject with perfect freedom of speaking from the floor. The opening speakers were limited to twenty minutes, and those who followed to five. After the first three days there was no set programme. The Busi-ness Committee ceased to dominate the conference, and spontaneously ruled the But freedom did not result in dis order. The conference chose its own chair-man and secretary, made its own rules heard the report of its own resolution committee, and passed or defeated resolu-

tions as the majority willed.

"Almost every conceivable reform was represented, from the extreme of socialism to the war against the trusts. And through the advocates of each were earnest. forcesul, and pungent in their presenta-tions, all was done in such good spirit, and with so much of mutual respect and rected is attorney for the Methodist Book gard, that the conference was really re

"The executive committee have employed Jose Sreima, a Cuban planter, is at the Riggs from Santiago, Cuba. He stated last D. H. Ward, Prof. Edward W. Bemis, and Prof. Thomas E. Will. The college has its Eastern headquarters at Boston, its central in St. Louis, and Rs. Western in Man-hattan, Kan. Some \$15.000 was subscribed at the conference for the support of the work, and a small number of pupils ar

already under instruction.
"But the movement of greatest promise and importance is that of which I am to speak especially this morning—The Social Reform Union. This is meant to embrace all the active reform forces of the United States. It seeks to unite all reformers on their points of agreement and then educat the country on these measures. Its fitness to accomplish this end is indicated by the fact that the platform on which it goes be last night that business has been slack for some time, and L. M. Fitch, who has oper-senting vote by the best and most representation. sentative conference of reformers eve gathered in this country.

How the Rattle Can Be Won.

"The union, as far an possible, is not partisan and educational. The feeling i that of the men who hold to the principle et forth in this platform, and can be or unized into one great body and set work educating others; the battle for re-form can be surely won. It cannot be wor by any guerrilla method of warfare. So ong as the several divisions of the reform army remain independent of each other, each waging its own fight in its own way, and especially so long as these divi-sions spend their strength in assatling each other, the enemy will hold possession of the field. We must combine to educate. So long as we emphasize our differences in-stead of our agreements we simply brecht confusion in the popular mind. But when se emphasize our agreements, and leave our differences for future adjustment, i will readily be seen that we have con suse, and the things in which we agre

will more readily command attention.

"We so not want a blind and irrational partisanship. We want intelligent loyalty to principles and ideas. Once secure this on the part of the plain people and the party that is needed will speedily appear All other parties will be remanded to the rear. It is proposed to bring about this intelligent loyalty by organized educationa effort; by making men acquainted with th best that has been thought and said on se cial and economic themes, and by givin them such a knowledge of the essentia conditions of social order and social har mony as will make the bullding of a Stat. as simply comprehensible as the building

The Platform.

"The platform unanimously adopted at the Buffalo conference is not a complete tatement of the thought of any section of the reform forces. It is merely a pratical programme on which representatives of the various sections were able to unite at the present time for co-operative effort. It is to be voted upon and readopte or modified each year by a referendum vote of the members. It consists of five brief articles. They are as follows: "First-Direct legislation and propor ional representation.
"Second—Public ownership of public

"Third-Taxation of land values, and for

nces, and incomes.

"Fourth—Money (gold, silver, or paper) saued by the Government only, a full legal ender and in quantity sufficient to main-

the time at least of franchises, inherit-

tain the normal average of prices.

Fifth—Aul-militarism.

The intent of the first plank of the platform is simply to make our Government in fact what it has always been in ment in fact what it has always been in theory—a Government of the people, by the people, for the people. Every party when seeking the votes of the people is always careful to profess devotion to this idea. Nevertheless, in practice it is generally government by a minority of the people, and this government exercised by representatives of this minority, whose action is usually shaped by the demands of the wealthier classes, whose interests are assumed to be one with the interests of the whole. Practically, therefore, the of the whole. Practically, therefore, the people are not in it. The government is neither of, for, nor by them. In practice it is really a government of the rich, by the rich, for the rich.

A Common Delusion.

"In saying this I do not mean to imply that our legislators generally and con sciously sell their votes and induence to the dominant classes. I do not believe this. I believe rather that they usually imagine they are best serving the interests of the masses than prometing the pros-perity of the classes. It is the common delusion of our Congressmen, who ought to be statesmen, but unfortunately are togenerally only politicians, that the masses are indebted for what prosperity they have to the wealthy classes, to the men who organize the great enterprises of the coun try and furnish employment to the tollers They overlook the fact that these classes use all the special privileges which the secure (and secure professed y in the tormon interest) in monopolizing natural opportunities; in shutting the poor ma from access to the soil, and from possible avenue of self-employment. do not seem to be aware that it is the set-tled and deliberate policy of these captains of industry to bring the massis into a con-dition of absolute dependence upon the for the chance to obtain a subsistence. You may, if you can, put a like craritable construction on the action of these cap-tains and exploiters of industry. You may say that they look upon the masses as say that they look upon the masses as really incompetent to make employment for themselves; that they haven't the brains, the energy, or the thrift that a c requisite to the improvement of natural opportunities, and that the leaving of these open to their would simply mean leaving them unimproved and improductive. But it must certainly be admitted that the use which the dominant classes make of the privileges they secure, do not warrant uin believing that altruistic purpose plays any large part in their monopolizing move-

"It is now being more and more clearly perceived by thoughtful persons that no vital or adequate change in the interest of the whole people can possibly be effected through the machinery of representative government as now constructed.
We must have direct legislatior. The
people must have opportunity to in the
legislation when they deem it important, and to vote upon all measures intiated by councilmen, legislators, or Con-gressmen. This puts the law making pow-er directly in the hands of the pe-ple, and makes them thoroughly responsible for existing conditions

THE GLORY OF CHRIST.

one the voice of some master of tach Rev. Frank M. Bristol Prenches of the Saviour's Mission to Earth.

The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning, chose for the text of his sermon John xvii:22: "The glory which thou hast given me I have given them." An enormous congregation was in atendance. Hundreds of people left early having been unable to obtain seats. The familiar figure of President McKinley was

missing from his pew. He did not attend the services owing to indisposition. Dr. Briatol commenced his sermon by citing the conditions which existed at the time of the utterance of the words in the text. He appealed to his listeners to turn to the doctrine of Christ in time of trouble, and urged them to more carefully con-sider the great question of soul salvation. He compared the sending of Christ to earth by God for the purpose of saving the world from sin with the sending to war of a young man to battle for the

honor of his country.

Dr. Bristol spoke of the character of Christ. "He laid aside the glory of the throne in heaven and took the form of a servant upon earth." Following this the preacher commented upon the thoughtful-ness which Jesus Christ showed for all men, which, he said, was marvelous and plainly demonstrated that his mission to that the real glory of the immaculate Christ could not be disposed upon men, but only that glory which was given him by God to exercise on earth—truth and

In the course of the sermon Dr. Bristol In the course of the sermon Dr. Brasis said: "Christ solved the question of the ages, how to get rid of sin. Christ is the revelation of the perfect man. We find by examining his character the triumph of truth and love over error and sin."

Dr. Bristol then commented on the growth and development of the Christian character. On this he stated: "It takes great campaigns and greater battles to make great soldlers, whether they be for country or for Christ." Dr. Bristol concluded his sermon in speaking of the mis-sion of Christ on earth. He said: "Jesus Christ, by his own life, has taught men how to live. Jesus went about doing gold. He went about healing the sick, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked. He was not self-centred, but de-voted to the interests of humanity.

"As we study the history of the world we may see many men who are ranked new as great who won their renown by the sword and the enslavement of others and by the exercise of brutal power. Then there are men who justly deserve their titles of greatness, for they have rendered service to mankind. Greatness con sists in great service, not great enslave-ment of others or of great power wrough

One of the most wonderful sentences ever uttered was by the enemies of Christ when he was on the cross in the agony of death—'He saved others; himself he cannot save.' The statement is remarkable, for it shows in a few words what the entire life of the Saviour was—a life; of self-sacrifice and of service."

AT THE SAENGERBUND.

Lecture on "Faust" by President Claudy.

The Washington Saengerbund was entertained by its President, Mr. Frank Claudy, last night at its hall, in C Street, with a very pleasing and vivid description of "Faust" and Goethe, and with comparisons of Hamlet and the writ-ings of the famous author. The lecture was interesting, and was highly appre-ciated by the audience, which consisted of the members and their families. Next Sunday, April 1, the "Bund" will give its eighth musical entertainment for which occasion a large array of local talent which occasion a large array of local talent has been engaged, and this concert prom-

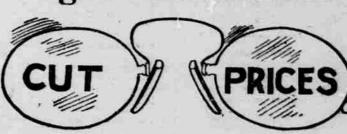
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